Besides, it is so much nearer home, an advantage Besides, it is so much nearer home, an advantage son to be slighted, decreasing, as it does, the expense of travelling, of leaves of absunce, and a number of other things. Mr. Ryan had the manimous support of the Kansas delegation in Congress and of other influential men as well. He has been a member of the House for twelve years, and had been re-elected to the List Congress, but he desired a change. In the House he was a conspicuous figure. As a mamber of the Appropriations Comnites he made his influence felt on more than me occasion. It will be difficult for his State to

find a Representative as able, as conscientions, as useful as Thomas Ryan proved himself to be.

John Hicks, who goes as Minister to Peru, is a friend of Senator Sawyer's, and owes his appointment to that gentleman's influence. He is a man of ability and standing, eminently fitted for he post to which he has been appointed. He suc-Mr. Buck, whose studies of " bugs" will be med in Kentucky, where he will now probably able to find time to make the acquaintance ors Feek and Blackburn. It will be remembered, perhaps, that when, four years ago, Mr. Oleveland sent Mr. Buck's name to the Senate, these two worthies exclaimed with much disgust: "Who the devil is Buck?"

George B. Loring was the predecesson of Sec-tary Colman as Commissioner of Agriculture. a man of culture and attainments. This will be his first experience as a diplomat.

SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE NOMINEES. ROBERT TODD LINCOLN.

ROBERT TODD LINCOLN.

Robers Todd Lincoln, of Illinois, who has been nominated to be Euroy Extraordinary and Minister Pfenipotentiary to Great Britain, was born at Springfield, IL, on August 1, 1843, and is the cidest sen of President Lincoln. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Harvard in 1864. He then entered the Harvard Law School, but after a thort stay he applied for adol, but after a short stay he applied for adto the army. His father suggested his appointment on the staff of General Grant as a volun-teer aide-de-camp, without pay or allowances. This did not meet with General Grant's approval, and at hit suggestion young Lincoln was regularly com-missioned as a captain. He served with great soal and efficiency throughout the final campaign, which ended at Appomattox. He was the first to give his father official news of Lee's surrender, which he wit-nessed. On the evening of the same day (April 14, 1865,) his father was assassinated. At the close of the war, Mr. Lincoln resumed the study of law, was admitted to the bar in Illinois and practized his isted to the bar in Illinois and practised his sion with success at Chicago until 1881, with erval for a visit to Europe in 1872. He was first aber of the law firm of Scammon, McCagg & Ful-

Later he formed a partnershim with Mr. Scam-mon's son, and after his visit to Europe he engaged partnership with Edward S. Isham. Before the of the nomination of General Grant, and he led at the immense Grant meeting held at that Before that time his only active forts in politics had been as a member of the citizen commistees formed to effect a purification of Chicago In 1881 he was made Secretary of War by t Gardeld. After the latter's death, Mr. n was the only Secretary President Arthur red to retain his portfolio, and he did so to the of the Administration. He performed the duties his office with marked ability and fairness. In I his office with marked ability and fairness. In the State Mr. Lincoln was spoken of for the Presidency, at as President Arthur was a candidate he declined of allow his name to be used. He returned to Chisto in 1855 and resumed the practice of the law, and has since taken no active part in politics. Mr. dincoln married a daughter of ex-Senator Harlan, of owa, in 1868. At the bar he has won an envisible uputation as a clear-header, straightfogward and ound lawyer. He is courteeus and unassuming, and a cheerful and entertaining companion.

Marat Habtead, of Ohio, who has been nominated to

Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary Germany, was born in Paddy's Run, Butler County, (twenty miles from Cholmnati), on September 2. He spent the summers on his father's farm winters in school until he was nineteen years After teaching for a few months, he entered mee's College, neet Cinchnati, where he was dusted in 1851. He had already contributed to the ss, and in October, 1851, he went to Cincinnati and with "The Enquirer." He after-established a Sunday newspaper in that and in 1802-'03 he worked on "The Columbian and Great West," a weekly. On March 8, 1853, he obtained work on "The Commercial" as a local reporter and soon became news editor. In 1854 "The Commercial" was roorganized, and on May 15 Mr. Halstoad became one of the preprietors. In 1807 its control passed into his hands. After pursuing for a time a course of independent journalism be allied himself with the Ecpublican party. In 1879 his paper supported Mr. Greeley and the Liberal Reenuse heartfly. In 1883 "The Common and "The Gazette" were consolidated, and Mr. Hal-stead became president of the new company and continued in editorial control. Although Mr. Hal-stead opposed Mr. Blaine in 1876, he afterward became one of his strongest supporters and in 1886 he edited "The New-York Extra," managing "The Commercial-Gazette" at the same time from this city. It is said of Mr. Halstead shat as a reporter he was remarkable for the variety of matters which he could

whable for the variety of matters which he could not fo in a given time. This characteristic he retained as a news editor, editorial writer and editor-in-chief. Few men in charge of a daily newspaper the size of "The Commercial-Gazette" have found time to do the writing which Mr. Halstead considers it his on the details of a newspaper office with loss appearance of fatigue. Up to within the last few years, because secustomed to attend even to the minutiae of he business. As a news editor before the abundant use of the telegraph he became noted for the skilful manner in which he made his exchanges contribute news to his columns. As an editorial writer he has as much as any other man, perhaps, to give character to the paragraph, which is now one of the most marked features of many American journals. most marked features of many American journals. The uses of refteracion, of saying the same thing over and over in varying forms until it burned itself into the reader's memory, were never better exemplified than in some of Mr. Haistead's writings. It is said that to his influence it was due that "The Commercial," which at the outbreak of the war had a large clientage south of Mason and Dixon's Line, came out promptly on the side of the Union. His support of the National came was unwavering. Mr. Haistead has visited Great Britain and the Continent several times, and curing the France-reussian war was the correspondent in the field for his own paper. He walked over the battle field of Gravelotte after the conflict was ended, and it was to him that Archbald Forbes owed the personal description of scenes which the English correspondent embodied in a famous dispatch, but which to was too into to see for himself. Mr. Haistead was married on March 2, 1857, and he has five sons and three daughters.

ALLEN THORNDIKE RICE.

ALLEN THORNDIKE RICE.

Men Thorndike Rice, who has been nominated to knyoy Extraordinary and Minister Plentpotentiary musts, was born in Boston on June 18, 1853, but he are of nine he was taken abroad by his parents most of his education was gained in foreign count. His was taught the languages of France and many while living in those countries, and speaks a fuently. For four years he studied at the Unity of Oxford, and was graduated from Christreh College with honors in 1873. Afterward he lied law as Columbia College Law Sobool. Ithough he inherited a large fortune from his mis, Mr. Rice has always been a man of thesices in ry and of marked liberary tastes. He has been, a wilouter to many magazines and periodicals; his known works being his introduction to "Reminises of Abraham Lincoln" (1886), which he edited, his contributions to "Ancient Cities of the New Ma (1887). In 1876 he purchased "The Northerican Review," of which he still remains the man apponent of thoroughgoing Americanism it is and up to as an authority abroad. Mr. Rice is also propriete or "Le Matin" of Paris.

In 1879 he arganized and directed what was known be Charnay Expedition, which was sont unter the loss of the United States and Prance to investigate formains of the ancient civilizations of Contraines and Markeo. Planter casts of the most charactive and Markeo. Planter casts of the sacions architective and man duplicates of them will soon be suitablished at Washington.

1890 Mr. Flice was nominated for Congress on Republican ticket in the Kth New-York District nomination came late, and, although he virtually only three working days in which to push his rate, he cause within 527 votes of an stection in and with characteristic creary he set about work of bructing them to hautee. Key were tooliye at a state from the countries of them will soon be su

flice, however, always told his friends that his act lifet, however, always told his friends that his action in this matter was not dictated by any animosity to individuals, but was directed against the system which made the selling out of votes possible. Kosping this atm steadily in view he drafted two years aga a copy of a ballot reform bill which directed public attonuou to the subject and was the beginning of the present growing aditation. The Saxton bill, introduced in the Legislature last winter, fully embodied Mr. Rico's ideas and was based upon the Australian system of voting, which he has studied carefully.

PATRICK EGAN.

Patrick Egan, of Nebraska, who has been nominated Pairick Egan, of Nebraska, who has been nominated to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Pienipotentiary to Chill, was born at Shrule, near Ballymshon, County Longford, Ireland, about forty-sight years ago. When the Parnell movement was started in Ireland Mr. Egan became identified with it at once, and when the Land Legane was formed in 1879 he was made treasurer. Giving up his business in Dublin (the North City Mill-Giving up his business in Dublin (the North City Milling Company), he devoted himself entirely to the movement, and as treasurer of the Land League he handled about \$1,220,000, all of which was well accounted for. In 1880 he was indicted with Messrs. Parnell, Sexton, Dillon, Biggar and others for conspiring to incite the terrantry of Ireland not to pay rents, deterring tenants from buying land from which other tenants had been evicted, conspiring for the purpose of injuring the landlords and forming comone for the purpose of carrying out these un lawful ends. The trial was one of the solemn mockcries of the time, but the jury was finally discharged without agreeing to a verdict. After the Phoenix Park murders in 1882, which Mr. Egan always de-Park murders in 1882, which Mr. Egan always denounced as a piece of attocious and inhuman folly, he came to this country to continue the work of organising the Irish Nationalists here. He had been particularly successful in the work of organization in Ireland, being popular with all factions, and not long after his arrival here he was elected president of long after his arrival here he was elected president of long after his arrival here he was elected president of long after his arrival here he was elected president of long after his arrival here he was elected president of long after his arrival here he was elected president of long after his arrival here he he held this office until 1886, when he retired in favo of John office until 1886, when he retired in favo of John office until 1886, when he retired in which a the long at the held this rist intention to remain here, he afterward became a citizen, and has for years made his home at Lincoln, when he was enabled to expose the Pigott torgories, with which "The London Times" attempted to convict Paraell of encouraging crime in Irohand. In 1884 Mr. Egan was pronounced in his support of Mr. Blaine. THOMAS RYAN.

Thomas Ryan, of Kansas, who has been nominated to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipoten-tiary to Mexico, was born at Oxford, N. Y., on Novem-ber 25, 1837. He lived in Bradford County, Penn., from infancy until 1865, when he moved to Topeks Kan., where he continues to reside. He received as ale education and was admitted to the bar in 1861. In 1862 he entered the volunteer service He reached the rank of captain and served until the fall of 1864, when he was mustered out wounds received in the Battle of the Wilderness He was elected to the XLVIth, XLVIIIth, XLVIIIth, XI.IXth, Lth and List Congresses, first taking his seat on October 15, 1877. His present term expires March 3, 1891.

John Hicks, of Wisconsin, who has been nominated to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipo-tentiary to Peru, is the Editor and proprietor of "The Daily Northwestern," published at Oshkosti, the home of Senator Sawyer. He has never held office before, He was born in this country, and is about fifty years old.

GEORGE BAILEY LORING.

Dr. George Balley Loring, of Massachusetts, who has been nominated to be Minister Resident to Portugal, was born at North Andover, Mass., on November 8, 1817. He was graduated at Harvard in 1838 and at the Medical Department in 1842. From 1843 to 1850 he was surgeon to the Marine Hospital at Chel-sea, and in 1849 he was a commissioner to revise the United States Marine Hospital system. From 1853 to 1867 he was postmaster at Salem, Mass. He then for some years devoted himself to practical and selentific agriculture and to the preparation and delivery of addresses on that and kindred topics. Since 1864 he has been president of the New-England Agricultura He has been a delegate to several National Republican Conventions, and from 1869 to 1876 was Republican Conventions, and 100m 150c. He was a chairman of the Massachusetts Committee. He was a Centennial Commissioner from 1872 to 1876, president of the Massachusetts Senate from 1873 to 1877, and was a member of Congress from 1877 to 1881, when he became Commissioner of Agriculture, holding that

MARION ERWIN. Marion Erwin, who has been nominated to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Georgia, ie a well-known young lawyer of Macon. He was ork of the United States District Court at Savannah for four years and was United States Commissioner at the same time. He was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1875. His appointment was recom-mended by Representative Brower and other Repub-

Tyre Glenn, who has been nominated to be Marshall for the Western District of North Carolina, is a native of Manna, Yadkin County, and was chief clerk in the Collector's office at Greenville under the last Republican Administration. He is a brother-in-law of Judge Thomas Settle, of Florida:

JAMES O. CHURCHILL.

Surveyor at St. Louis, entered the war as a private 11th Illinois Infantry and rose to the rank of colonel. He was severely wounded in an engage-ment and still carries several bullets in his body. For many years past he has been United States Commissioner and clerk of the United States District Court at St. Louis.

MR. LINCOLN SURPRISED AT THE NEWS. THE EX-SECRETARY FIRST LEARNS OF HIS APPOINTMENT FROM A REPORTER.

Chicago, March 27 (Special).—The app://intment of Rebert T. Lincoln as Minister to England came as a great surprise to Chicagoans as well as to Mr. Lin-coln himself. It gives great satisfaction to the people here regardless of party. As soon as the dispatch announcing the appointment was received, a reporter called at Mr. Lincoln's law office and imparted the information to him. What is that you say?" be asked, as if he did

tot understand the statement.

"You't name has been sent to the Senate by Presdent Harrison as Minister to England." "It is news to me. I have never heard a word about it."

"Not in any way. I never thought of such a thing. I was not a candidate for that or any other position. How the appointment came to me is eyond my knowledge, information or belief. I have not yet been officially informed of it and have no other information than that you bring me."
"Will you accept?"

"Oh! I would not care to discuss that at present, would not care even to take the matter of whether would accept or not under consideration until I am informed of my appointment in the regular way. I would not now discuss the matter in any way." Mr. Lincoln is a member of the law firm of Isham

t Lincoln here, and has a incrative practice, which many think he will be reluctant to abandon, and in addition he is credited with a gonuine aversion to public life. Mr. Lincoln is not generally considered a rich man, although he enjoys a large income. His family consists of his wife, who is an invalid: his daughter Mary, age seventeen, and his son Abraham Lincoln, age thirteen.

TER STAR EYED GODDESS APPROVES;

om the Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is no denying that the Administration is getting in some very astite political and party work in its appointments to office. With the exceptions of wanninker and Tanner, Mr. Harrison, whilst selecting active and orthodox Republicans of the most pronounced description has slocked no popular or moral sensibility, but has rather impressed the country with the ites that he is a clear-headed, well intentioned man working for the best with great meditagence within his own party lines. The batch of dipiomatic nominations pent to the Senate yesterialy completes the list of foreign places of importance to be filled, and though containing some surprises it will, on the whole, give pretty general satisfaction.

The nomination of Robert Lincoln as Minister to England is at once a surprise and a ten strike. Taken in connection with the selection of Fred. Grant for Vienna, it conveys an appeal to the young Republicanism of the period, which cannot fail to have its effect. Both these some of illustrious sires are American gentlemen without represent and fully qualified, personally and officially, to represent the country handsomely and adequately in the Old World.

In bringing the fournaism of the party to the front and stimutating that important branch of party service the President shows both wisdom and asgacity. No botter Minister to Frazoec could have been found in any walk of life than Whitelsw Rold, and no fitter Consultance in the Country of the Causia. Mr. Rice is the Editor of The North American Review, a man of many accomplishments and large fortune, whose knowledge of European life and affairs is very great and has not been fortained by the secrifice of Americanism. The election of Mr. Halstead for Berlin is a particularly happy one. He is already well-known to the Germans. In the Franco-German War, he was the companion and cuestod to von Motthe, mest the great Chancelor familiarity and often and will be no stranger to the court to which he is according.

The Best Remedy | Taken in Season,

Prurigo, and other manifestations of depraved blood, is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Used persistently, according to directions, it effectually eradicates all traces of directs and restores the sufficient of the same of directs and restores the sufficient of the same of directs and restores the sufficient of the same and restores the same and resto

of depraved blood, is Ayer's according to directions, it effectually eradicates all traces of disease, and restores the sufferer to a sound and healthy condition.

"I hereby certify that I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with excellent success, for a cancerous humor, or, as it seemed 'be, cancer on my lip. Shortly seemed 'be, cancer of the blood. 'be, cancer on my lip. Shortly seemed 'be, cancer of the blood.'

"A neighbor of ours who was rendered ferer to a sound and beatthy condition.

"I hereby certify that I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, with excellent success, for a cancerous humor, or, as it seemed 'a be, cancer on my lip. Shortly after using this remedy the sore healed. I believe that the disease is entirely cured, and consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an infallible remedy for all kinds of eruptions caused by impure blood."—Charles G. Ernberg, Vasa, Minn.

Sarsaparilla."—Stephens & Best, Drug-gists, Ball Play, Tenn.

"For several years afflicted with dis-erders of the blood, I have received more benefit from the use of

Ayer's Sar saparilla saparilla than from all other medicines."

B. Rice, 140 Endicott st., Boston, Mass.

John W. Starr, Laconia, Ind.

PRESIDENT.

MANY DISTINGUISHED PEOPLE IN THE THRONG

AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION-EASY.

GOING MINISTER PALMER.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, March 27.—This has been about the busicst day that President Harrison has spent since he took up his residence in the White House. Visitors

began to arrive soon after he had eaten his early breakfast, and kept him fully occupied, and when the

hour for the public reception struck he was obliged

o tear himself away, temporarily, from a number of distinguished callers, who were obliged to wait until he had finished shaking the hands of a large number

of his fellow-citizens, irrespective of sex, age, race or previous condition of servitude. The good-natured

erotary of the Treasury was one of the dignifiaries

hus temporarily thrust into the background. He had

just escaped from a crowd of office-seekers and their friends who had thronged his office all the morning. He brought with him the official scalp of "Dark-Lan-

tern Dick" Lancaster, the malodorous "reformer" whom President Cleveland appointed Surveyor of the

Port of St. Louis, despite the protests of the respectable

Vice-President Morton was among the early callers

who spent some time with the President. Secretary Blaine was accompanied by the new Minister to France, and William Walter Phelps, who will sail for

Germany with his colleagues, Messrs, Kasson and Bates, on April 13. Secretary Noble came on business

relating to his Department, and met at the White

House Judge Chandler, of Kansas, who had been in

troduced to the President by Senator Plumb and Con

Kansas men were in high feather over the nomination

have no fear that the high altitude or the social

head. The First Assistant Postmaster-General was a

caller who commanded the respectful attention of the Senators and Representative; who were waiting to see the President. Senators Cullom and Farwell came to-

rether, as usual, and were the recipients of many

hearty congratulations on account of the high diplo

make appointment conferred upon Robert T. Lincoln, the distinguished son of the martyred President. Sen-

ator Hiscock came with a friend, and did not seem to be at all suprised by the nomic ation of Allen Thorndike

were Allison, Dawes, Higgins, McMillan and Pugh

California was represented among the visitors by Representatives Felton, McKenna, Morrow and Van-

deveer, and General Swift, the new Minister to Japan.

It was suspected that the mission of Representatives

Harmer, Bayne and other Pennsylvanians, who were

on hand early, was to submit certain suggestions re-lating to the Philadelphia postmastership and other important offices in the Keystone State. Among the

New-York callers were Representatives Stivers, Ketcham, Laidlaw and Wallace. Delegate Dubois, of

Idaho, and John T. Caine, the Mormon Democrat who represents Utah in Congress, called on business relat-

Another caller who attracted considerable attention

was ex-Congressman "Allentown" Sowden, of Pennsylvania, who is a Democratic candidate for Civil

Service Commissioner, to succeed Judge Edgerton,

South Carolina was represented by ex-Representative Smalls and friends, and by E. M. Brayton, who wants

to be United States District-Attorney for that State. There is a pretty lively scramble for the Federal offices in the Palmetto State, and the Republicans there are

by the ears. Two visitors who received a warm wel-

is in Washington on court-martial duty, and Governor

who was chief clerk under J. D. De Frees, and satisfactorily administered the office during the long illness of the latter. It is expected that "Reformer"

Benedict's successor will be appointed this week, and

the numerous applicants for the office are extremely

Representative McComas called with a delegation

of Maryland Republicans to urge the appointment of

Snowden Hill as a Collector of Internal Revenue. Judge W. O. Bradley, who has led the Republicans of

Kentucky in several brilliant political battles for Governor and other places, and was their candidate

at Chicago for Vice-President, arrived in the city last

night and had a talk with the President this morning. He did not ask for any office and says he is not going to. It is known, however, that he expects the Presi-

"I leave here for Michigan to-night, but will return

tearful adica to my native land. My hopes of retiring from public life and giving up the remainder of my existence to the study of agriculture have again been shattered and I become a wanderer. There will be a compensation, though; I understand they raise a pretty good variety of ocion over there, and, like all enthusiastic farmers, I am interested in onlines.

"Why do I need to be coached? Well, I can't say. My idea of diplomacy is to hold my apron extended until the num drops. I never mistake have for

until the plum drops. I never mistake hurry for activity—that's out great national error. Shall I like it to Spain? Certainly, but I wish I didn't have to go there until November. To spend my winters there and to live in the 'log-house' all aummer would be my ideal existence. I have no doubt that it will be very pleasant over there, but I am atili particular activities.

leasant over there, but I am still patriotic enough to prefer a log-house in Michigan in summer to a castle

hours the President came downstairs to shake hands with some 400 men, women and children, who went away to boast during the remainder of thair lives that they had shaken the hand of a live President of the

reporter Minister Palmer said:

anxious.

Buell.

me were General George Crook, of the Army, who

to the filling of offices in those Territories.

ice as Minister to Russia. Other Senatorial callers

ressman Perkins as the choice of Kansas for the

itizens of that town.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. PriceS1; aix bottles, S5. Worth S5 a bottle.

isms of opinion. In the meantime, it is an interest to all mon to have the business of the country-particularly our representation abroad—in the hands of capabile and good near, as it can never be the interest of bit and party to raise false personal issues or deny politically that measure of justice, which socially no one ically that measure of justice, which socially no one would think of withholding. All the appointments would think of withholding. All the appointments we have named are individually excellent, and, from a purely partisan standpoint, made with admirable discernment and keen foresight. United States. There are some indications tha President Harrison has become the victim of a new of "repeating." WhitaHouse attendants, who have fallen into a useful habit of observing closely the features, figures, dress and general appearance and manners even of casua visitors, have recently begun to notice that a good visitos, have recently begun to notice that a good many persons some regularly on every reception day to walk in procession and shake hands with the President. Several persons have become so prompt and regular that if one of them misses a reception the fact attracts notice. The President himself, it is thought, has begun to note the regular recurrence in the tri-weekly procession of the faces of certain persons whom inclination or some curious sense of duty impels "to pay their respects" as often as practicable. Among the callers "to pay respects" to day was one man who took advantage of the opportunity to infirm the attendants and everybody else within hearing that the President "is doing nothing" and is entire? "too slow in ordering removals and making appointments to office. He considerately refrained from infolding his views to General Harrison. CALLERS AT THE WHITE HOUSE. STEADY STREAM OF PEOPLE TO SEE THE

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE. Washington, March 27 .- The Senate this afterno

ntirmed the following nominations: Albert A. Burleigh, Collector of Customs at Aronstool cts E. Warren, Governor of Wyoming Territory Menjamie F. White, Governor of Mentana; Charles C. Waters, Filted States Attorney for the Eastern District of Arkansas Walter P. Corbett, United States Marshal for the Southern District of Georgia; Robert V. Beit, As-

issant Chr missioner of Indian Affairs,
Postmaters—Harper Brostus, Alliance, Ohio; Charles
Postmaters—Harper Brostus, Alliance, Ohio; Charles
Jones Martineville, Vs.; Charles fl. Prescott, Hol
yoke, Mais, Robert F. Milner, Newman, Ga.; Carlos G
Wilson, Milledgeville, Vs.; Hugh G. Thomas, Granville
Wilson, Milledgeville, Vs.; Hugh G. Thomas, Granville
V. Bentinnin N. Y.; James E. Bowen, Central Palis, R. T.; Benjam N. Y.; James E. Bown, C. Coorge W. Cannon, Asheville, N. C.; Water W. Brashear, Russellville, Ark.; James F. George, Dgrasselle, Ark.; William L. Pierca, Gainesville, Texas; William B. Hodge, fr., Marshall, Ill.; John P. Yost, North Bend, Neb.; Edward B. Vreeland, Salamanca. Y.; Chrence M. Reed, Dunkirk, N. Y.

The following promotions in the Navy were con

Assistant Paymaster Henry R. Sullivan to be Passed As sistant Paymaster; Manley Fitch Gates to be Assistant Surgeon b fill vacancy existing in that grade; Lieutenant Commander George A. Converse to be a Commander; Lieu-tenant Fernando P. Glimore to be a Lieutenant-Com-mander; Lieutenant Frank E. Beatty, junior grade, to be a Lieutenant; Ensign Thomas S. Rodgers to be a Lieutenant, junior grade: Cenumodore David B. Harmony to be a Rear-Admiral; Captain Francis M. Ramsay to be a Commo-dore: Commander William T. Sampson to be a Captain; Lieurement Commander Royal B. Bradferd to be a Com-mander; Lieutenant Eugens H. C. Leutze to be a Lieumander: Lieutenant Charles M. McCarteney junior grade, to be a Lieutenaut; Ensign John G. Quinby

to be a Lieutenant, junior grade.

The nominations of Lewis Wolfly to be Governor of Arizona, and of John C. New to be Consul-General to London, were reported favorably from committee, but under individual objection they went over until the next executive session, when they will be con-firmed.

FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS APPOINTED Washington, March 27.—The Postmaster-General has appointed the following fourth-class postmasters: Meus Bell, Darien, Conn.; G. S Thangeus Beil, Leiter, Colm.; O. B. Osenan, Cosm.; A. W. Edwards, Glenville, Com.; Ddward Platt, Long Hill, Conn.; A. B. Nach, Cherryfield, Me.; A. M. Thompson, East Madison, Me.; F. L. Palmer, Menroe, Me.; William P. Sprague, North Islesborough, He.; O. H. Cummings, Northpore, Me.; Williston Jennings, North Wayne, Me.; D. B. Cobb, Scarsmount, He.; Sherburne Lawrence, North Gardiner, Me.; H. G. Chandler, Unity? Me.; B. Frank Thomas, North Weysouth, Mass.; A. H. Grose, Ridge Hill, Mass.; J. W. Brusenter, Saxonville, Mass.; L. W. Currier, Enfleid, N. E.; Richard Morgan, Aurora, N. Y.; James Hamiln, Euclid N. Y.; N. W. Parsons, Dempster, James Hamim, Euclid N. Y.; N. W. Farsons, Dempster, N. Y.; R. R. Knowibo, Hamibal Centre, N. T.; J. P. Sessiona, Harford, N. Y.; Ira N. Dero, Honeoye, N. Y.; L. B. Judson, Otisco, N. Y.; C. H. Hubbard, Assuiney-ville, Vt.; George H Smith, Laurel, Del.; N. F. Van Northwick, Three Badges, N. J.; S. K. Large, Whitehouse Station, N. J. Philip Steiner, Bakerstown, Penn. H. T. Harpel, Benjamin, Penn.; Philip Fetter, Burgunde, Penn.; D. W. Dale, Deleville, Penn.; Albert Wright, Preshold, Penn.; Abalom Kolb, Fruitville, Penn.; E. J. Drum, Gouldabero, Pinn.; J. S. Shirk, Grahtville, Penn.; r. A. Boak, Hughesville, Penn.; William De Linfield, Ponn.; John Berry, Loganton, Penn.; J. W. Swartz, Middleburgh, Penn.; J. R. Shenk, Mount Nobo.

Washington, March 27 .- Corporal James Tanner today took the prescribed oath of office, administered by

NEWS OF THE DEPARTMENTS.

Beaver, of Pennsylvania. Ex-Speaker Carilise called with a friend from Kentucky, and modestly explained to another friend that he did not come in behalf of any seeker for office. James Atkins and John E. Mr. S. S. Sampson, a notary public employed in the Pension Burcas, and entered upon his duties as Com-Bryant, of Georgia, were the bearers of an important missioner of Pensions. His only appointment to-day was that of George 1. Squires, of Brooklyn, as his letter from Colonel A. E. Buck, chairman of the Georgia Republican State Committee. Representatives Gros-venor and Thompson, of Ohio, called in behalf of H. confidential secretary. Mr. Squires was Assistant Adjutant-General of the Grand Army of the Republic C. Jones, of that State, who is a candidate for Deputy during the years 1878, 1877 and 1884, and Judge Commissioner of Pensions. Another applicant for the Advocate-General during the years 1880 and 1881.

Messrs. Batcheller and Tichenor, Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, will assume their new duties ame place is General Ross, a one-legged Union veteran of Baltimore. General Grosvenor also introduced A. F. Childs, the Ohio candidate for Public Printer,

Monday next. Messrs. Thompson and Maynard, the incumbents, will sever their official relations with the Department Saturday afternoon. Mr. Byrnes, the new Appointment Clerk, will also take hold Monday. Mr. Youmans will remain as Chief Clerk until April 15, when he will be relieved by Mr. Brackett. Mr. Windrim, the new Supervising Architect, was at the Department to-day, and arranged to take charge of his office to morrow morning. Mr. Mason, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has returned to Washington from visit to his home in West Virginia, and will take the affairs of that service under immediate consideration. It is expected that most of the present bureau officers

will be relieved next month.

Secretary Windom has appointed M. E. Bell Superintendent of Public Buildings at Chicago, vice Mr. Balley, resigned. Mr. Bell was formerly Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

Secretary Windom to-day directed the removal of

dent will offer him some place of honor. There are two applicants for the office of Pension Agent at Louisville, which is now held by General Don Carlos D. Lar caster, Surveyor of the Port of St. Louis. Attorney-General Miller said to-day that he had not utlined any general plan or policy in regard to the with himself and the rest of mankind, was the new Minister to Spain, who remained with the President outlined any general plan or policy in regard to marshals and district-attorneys appointed by the last Administration. So far as he was concerned each case would be considered on its own merits. He did not look on partisanship as a serious thing in itself, provided the official was efficient and gentlemanly. for some time after the rush of visitors was over. To in a few days to be 'coached,' and then I shall bid a tearful adieu to my native land. My hopes of retiring

BONDS ACCEPTED BY THE SECRETARY. Washington, March 27.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day accepted an effer of \$500, 4 1-2 per cents at 108.

By seeing as much as you can of the world. But era you set out either as a tourist, commercial traveller or emigrant-whether you go by rail, steamship or steambest, previde yourself with Hostetter's Stomach Bittors, which the travelling public recognizes as the finest medical safeguard and proventive of see sickness with which any one journaying by lagd or water can be provided. It furnishes to the western ploneer adequate protection against melaris, rhoumatism, and those disorders of the bowels which missma tainted water beget. Its meditive effect upon a stomach perturbed by the rocking of a ship is truly magical, and it is a capital appetizer and nerve invigerator. Excellent in it for billousness and kidney inaction, and it counteracts, in a remarkable degree, the effects of fatigue, physical or mental. After westing and exposure in inclement weather, is should be used as a proventive. boat, provide yourself with Hostetter's Stomach Bittors.

OKLAHOMA THROWN OPEN. PRESIDENT HARRISON ISSUES HIS PROC LAMATION.

APRIL 22 THE DATE OF ENTRY-PROVISIO THE LAW AND LIMITS OF THE TERRI-TORY CLEARLY DEFINED-TWO

LAND DISTRICTS ESTABLISHED. Washington, March 27.—The President to-day issued the following proclamation opening the Oklahoma

By the President of the United States of America. lands:

By the President of the United Section B of the Act of Con Process, Pursuant to section B of the Act of Con gress approved March 3, 1885, entitled "An set making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year endes June 30, 1886, and for other purposes," certain article of cession and agreement were made and concluded at the continuous and agreement were made and concluded at the continuous and agreement were made and concluded at the continuous and the 19th day of January, in the of cession and agreement were made and concluded at the city of Washington on the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1850, by and between the United States of America and the Muscogee (or Creek; Nation of Indians, whtreby the said Muscogee (or Creek; Nation of Indians, for the consideration therein nonticoned, ceded and granted to the United States, without reservation or condition, full and complete title to the entire western half of the demain of the said Muscogee (or Creek; Nation in the Indian Territory, lying west of the division line surveyed and established under the treaty with asid nation and established under the treaty with said nation dated the 14th day of June, 1886, and also granted and released to the United States all and every granted and released to the United States all and every claim, estate, right or interest of any and avery description in and to any and all land and territory whatever; excep-no much of the former domain of said Muscogoe for Creek Nation as lies cast of said line of division, surveyed and extabilished as aforesaid, and then used and occupied as the home of said nation, and which articles of cession and agreement were duly accepted, ratified and confirmed be said Muscogee (or Creek) Nation of Indians by act of it Council, approved on the Sist day of January, 1889, and by the United States by act of Congress, approved March 1, 1889, and

reas. By Section 12 of the act entitled "An act making apprepriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June 30, 1890, t. for other purp, est, approved March 2, 1889, a sum of money was appropriated to pay in full the Seminole Nation of Indians for all the right, title, interest and claim which said nation of Indians might have in and to certain lands ceded by Article 3 of treaty between the United States and said nation of treaty between the United States and said nation of In-dians, consided June 14, 1864, and preclaimed August 16, 1800, said appropriation to become operative upon the execution by the duly appointed delegates of said nation specially empowered to do so, of a release and convyance to the United States of all right, title, interest and claim of said nation of Indians in and to said lands in manner and form satisfactory to the President of the United State

Whereas, Said release and conveyance, bearing 16th day of March, 1889, has been duly and fully executed, approved and delivered, and Whereas, Section 18 of the act last aforesaid, relating

to said lands, provides as follows:
"Section 13—That the lands acquired by the United States under said agreement shall be a part of the public domain, to be disposed of only as herein provided, and Sections 16 and 80 of each township, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are hereby reserved for the use and benedit of the public schools, to be established within the limits of said lands under such conditions and regulations as may be hereafter enacted by Congress.

"That the lands acquired by conveyance from the Sem-

"That the lands acquired by conveyance from the Sem-inole Indians hereunder; except the sixteenth and thirty-sixth sections, shall be disposed of to actual settlers under the Homestead Laws, only except as herein otherwise provided (except that Section 2,301 of the Revised Stat-ures shall not apply); and provided further, that any person who having attempted to, but for any cause failed to accure a title in fee to a homestead under existing laws, or who made entry under what is known as the com-muted provision of the homestead laws, shall be qualified to make a homestead entry upon said lands; and promake a homestead entry upon said lands; and pro vided further, that the rights of honorably dischar; Union soldiers and sallors in the late Civil War as defin and described in Sections 2,304 and 2,305 of the Revise Statutes shall not be abridged; and provided further, the such entry shall be in square form as nearly as practice ble, and no person to be permitted to enter more one quarter-section thereof, but until said lands are op for settlement by proclamation by the President, no person shall be permitted to enter upon and occupy the same, and no person violating this provision shall ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or acquire any right thereto.

"The Secretary of the Interior may, after said pro tion and not before, permit entry of said lands for town sites, under Sections 2,387 and 2,388 of the Revises Statutes, but no such entry shall embrace more than one

"That all the foregoing provisions, with reference to isside to be acquired from the Scunnois Indiana, including the provisions pertaining to forfeiture, shall apply to and regulate the disposal of the isade acquired from the Muscogee or Creek Indians by articles of cression and agreement made and concluded as the City of Washington, on the 19th day of January, in the year of our Lord. Now, therefore, I, Benjamin Harrison, President of

ppointed.

the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by said acts of Congress, approved March 2, 1839, sfore-set masters:

Dunning, East

Dunning, East contained within the following described boundaries, viz.:
Beginning at a point where the degree of longitude 98
west from Greenwich, as surveyed in the years 1869
and 1871, intersects the Canadian River; thence north along and with the said degree to a point where some intersects the Cimarron River; thence up said river, slong the right bank thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the south line of what is known as the Cherokee lands, lying west of the Arkanass River, or as the "Cherokee outlet," said line being the north line as the "Cherokee outlet," said line being the north line of the lands ceded by the Muscogee (or Creek) nation of indians to the United States by the treaty of June 14, 1306; thence east along said line to a point where the same intersects the west line of the lands set apart as a reservation for the Pawnee Indians by Act of Congress approved April 10, 1876, being the range line between Ranges 4 and 5 east of the Indian Meridian; thence seuth on said line to point where the same intersects the middle of the Cimarson River; thence up said river, point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Cimareon River; thence up said river, along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point where the same intersects the range line between Range 1 cast and Range 1 west (being ian Indian Meridian), which line forms the western boundary of the reserva-tions set apart respectively for the Iowa and Kickapoo Indiana, by executive orders, dated examplifiedy August Indians, by executive orders, dated respectively August 15, 1883; thence south along said range line or meridian to a point where the same intersects the right bank of the north fork of the Canadian River; thence up said the north fork of the Canadian River; thence up said river, along the right bank thoseof, to a point where the same is intersected by the west line of the reservation occupied by the Citizen band of Pottawettemies and the Absentee Shawnee Indians, set apart under the provisions of the treaty of February 27, 1867, between the United States and the Pottawobtomies tribe of Indians, and re-ferred to in the Act of Congress approved May 23, 1872; thence south slong the said west line of the afore-said reservation to a point where the same intersects the middle of the main channel of the Canadian River; themes up the sate river, along the middle of the main channel thereof, to a point opposite to the place of begin-ning and thence north to the place of beginning (saving and excepting one acre of land in square form in the northwest corper of Section 9, in Township 16 north, Range 2, west of the Indian Meridian in Indian Territory, and also one acre of land in the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of Section 15, Township 16 north, Range 7 west, of the Indian Meridian in the Indian Territory,

quarter of Section 15, Township 16 north, Range 7 wees, of the Indian Meridian in the Indian Territory, which iast described two acres are hereby reserved for Government use and control), will at and after the hour of 12 o'clock, noen, of the twenty-second day of April next, and not before, be opened for settlement under the terms of and subject to all the conditions, limitations and restrictions contained in said act of Congress, approved March 2, 1889, and the laws of the United States applicable thereto.

And it is hereby expressly declared and made known that no other parts or portions of the lands embraced within the Indian Territory than these herein specifically described and declared to be open to settlement at the time above named and fixed, are to be considered as open to settlement under this proclamation or the act of March 2, 1839, aforesaid; and warning is hereby again expressly given that no person entering upon and occupying said lands before said hour of 12 o'clock noon, of the 22d day of April, A. D. 1889, hereinbefore fixed, will ever be permitted to enter any of said lands or noquire any rights thereto; and that the officers of the United States will be required to strictly enforce the provisions of the set of Congress

to strictly enforce the provisions of the set of Congress to the above effect.

In witness whereof, I have hereunte set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 23d day of March, in the year of our Lord 1889, and of the Independence of the

BENJAMIN HARRISON. JAMES G. BDAINE, Secretary of State.

The country opened to settlement by the President's The country opened to settlement by the President's proclamation is situated in the heart of the Indian Territory, and is known on recent maps as the Ohlahoma District. Its southern boundary is the main stream of the Canadian River, beyond which is the land of the Chickspaw Nation. At the west, on longitude 98 degrees west from Greenwish, itsahuts on the territory of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, and cuts over the northeast corner of their land, divided therefrom by the Cimerron River. A little north of latitude 36 degrees north it is bounded, if a straight line nearly eighty miles long, by the Cherckee cutlet lands. And on the west it abuts against the Pawnees, Iowas, Kickspoos

THE GENEINE CHANN HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT THE BEST MUTRITIVE TONIC

Deblitated.

I have used Johann Hoff's have Estimat for the past freyears in my private practice, and have found it to be the
best health-restering beverage and tonic nutritive knews.
I have found it especially good for persons' convolutions
from fever, in cases of dyspecies, for mothers nursing,
and in cases of weakly children, and also in lease
treables. My attention was drawn by the immense importation semi-monthly, and about a million of heisies
imported by you have passed my inspection in the Custom
House satisfactorily for the pass five years.

Yours respectfully,

Chief Drug Inspector U. S. Port Philadelphia.

Beware of imitations. The "Genuine" has the sign

ore of "JOHANN HOPE" and "MORIEZ BISNER"

be peck of every bottle.

Johann Hoff, Berlin, Paris, Vice 2.

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., SOLE AGENTS,

6 BARCLAY STREET, NEW-YORK.

WATCHES.

Messrs. THEODORE A. KOHN& SON, Jewellers, 56 West 28d-st., invite an inspection of Gold and Silver Watches, superior make, at attractive prices. Late of A. Frankfield & Co.

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Ladies' Deaks in very odd styles, Louis XVI. Recoption Chairs, Divans, &c., Colonial Tables of unique design, Musical Cabinets and Stands, Unique Rockers, Easty Chairs, Bookseses, many odd designs; Chifoniers, nore than 100 different patterns; Mantel Etagerss, and Cabinets, Geutlemon's Tollet Stands, Foot Resis, Seresns, &c., &c.

IN STOCK A LARGE NUMBER OF PARLOR SUITS ODD CHAIRS, &C., WHICH WE OFFER AT A CON SIDERABLE REDUCTION ON RECULAR PRICES

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

PARQUET FLOORS, WOOD MANTELS AND ALE KINDS OF FURNITURE MADE TO ORDER AT OUT

and Pottawatomies, extending across the north boundary of the Iowa Reservation on the line of the Cimarron River. It is traversed from west to east by the Cimarron and the North Fork of the Canadian River, and from north to south by the Kanass Southers Railroad. The bulk of it lies between longitude of degrees and 98 degrees west from Greenwich, and parallels 35 degrees and 36 degrees north latitude. It forms only an insignificant part of the whole Indian Territory.

TWO LAND OFFICES IN OKLAHOMA. Washington, March 27.—The Commissioner of the General Land Office saued an order to-day establishing two land offices in the Oklahoma Territory; opened to-day by the President's proclamation. The land office for the Western District is to be located at Kingdisher's stage station and for the Rastorn District at Guthrie.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE. Washington, March 27.—The resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Sutler, declaring that the tenure of the President protempore does not expire at the meeting of Congress after a recess, but is held at the pleasure of the Senate, were taken up in the Senate to-day, and Mr. George made a constitutional argument in oppo

Mr. Turple took the opposite view of the question.
Mr. Evarts said that after a careful examination of
the Constitution he was convinced that there was
really no doubt of the competency of the Senate to thoose a presiding officer to act whenever the occasion should arise, and that it would be inconvenient to tolerate any opposite view. He had prepared this resolution, which he thought would cover all the

Resolved, That it is competent to the Senate to elect a president protempore, who shall hold the office during the pleasure of the Senate, and until another is elected; and shall execute the duties thereof another is elected; and shall execute the duties thereof

Mr. Butler thought that the question ought to be settled; but as the Senate was not like to remain in session more than a week or ten days longer, there session more than a week or ten days longer, there could be no great inconvenience in letting the matter remain as it was. He therefore suggested that his own resolution and that suggested by Mr. Evarts should be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

The resolutions (Mr. Butler's and Mr. Evarts's) were thereupon referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

REPUBLICAN SENATORS IN CAUCUS. Washington, March 27.—After the adjournment of the Scnate a Republican caucus disposed of two ques-tions. It was decided that the employment of clerks which would result in an overdraft upon the cot-tingent fund was illegal, and therefore the scheme to make all committee clerks annual clerks will fail. A resolution was adopted, however, to give Senator Vance, of North Carolina, a personal clerk. He has lost one eye and the sight of the other is falling, and

his Republican colleagues deemed it only just that he should be spared the necessity of using his remaining eye to conduct his official correspondence. It was also finally decided not to continue the debate on the Southern election outrages.

The general opinion, so far as expressed, was that the Senate might reasonably expect to be able to adjourn on Wednesday or Thursday of next week.

DECIDING REPUBLICAN CONTESTS.

The Committee on Appeals of the Republican County. Committee met at the Grand Opera House last night to consider the contests in the IXth, XIVth and XVIth Assembly Districts. Ex-Assemblyman Van Allen presided in the absence of the chairman, Elihu Roothins and allowed Republicans in the IVth District opposed to him to be challenged as Democrate. This testimony was flatly contradicted by Mr. Colline's friend, who insisted that the men challenged had helped the Democratic ticket in 1886 and 1887. The small coatest in the KVIth District was declared to be settled, Henry Kropf, the leader of the opposition, saying that he four men challenged by Dr. Cole had been admitted and all was harmonious. In the XIVth District the opposition to ex-Coroner Nugent was led by Thomas H. Young, who testified at length and was cross-examined by Mr. Nugent, who charged him with having supported the Tasamany and County Democracy lickets in the past. No decision was given. DECIDING REPUBLICAN CONTESTS.

BURNING UP THE CHURCH MORTGACE.

A jubilee service was hold last night at the Thirtieth Street Methodist Episcopal Church to celebrate the release of the seclety from debt, and the object of the meeting was emphasized by the public burning of a mortgage for \$2.000, which had hung over the church since 1875. The entire debt of the church smounted to about \$5,000 last fall, when a special effort was made to tit it, and at that time the necessity subscriptions were secured, although they were not all paid until recently. The exercises last night were conducted by the Rev. Dt. J. G. Oakley, who is now serving his second year as the pastor of the church. He was assisted by the Rev. Dt. Beaman, who was the first regular pastor, and also by J. F. Phayre, the superintendents of the Sunday-school. W. J. Shitt, the treasurer of the church, also took a premium part in the most important feature of the evening. After the close of the religious survices, there was a social returion, with refreshments.

The Thirtieth Street Church has a history of half a cantury, and as present has a membarship of about 400c but it is now out of debt for the first time. The Rov. Dr. Joseph Longking, the founder of the church, is still living, and is connected with the Methodiat Book Coeren, but he was unable to be present last night.

A committee of the feeulty of the Gollege of Physical Surgeons met at the college last night and testimony about the difficulty beween young Dr. and Dr. Nordest, house surgeon of the Sloane Main Hospital. The committee declined to give any state of the testimony. It will report to the faculty to a

USE HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE.

Dr. E. G. DAVIES. Defines, Fish., says: "I have
used it in slow convalcaceance and prevention from maintrial disquent, where the drinking water was hot; i be
lieve it to be beneficial in preventing summer companies
also one of the best agents we have to recutif the
classic of the drinking water much be idealy and